

THOUSANDS BEGIN
WORK OF CHARITY
WITH HIGH HOPE

Workers Start "Good Will Week" With Plenty of Enthusiasm Prepared to Distribute 20,000 Pledge Cards

REPORT ON FIRST DAY'S
WORK THIS AFTERNOON

Congressman Barnhart Writes Letter Endorsing Plan of Federation and Bespeaking Its Success.

He who himself with his alms feeds three, himself, his hungry neighbor and me.
Vision of Sir Launfal.

One thousand men and women early this morning began a campaign for charity. The campaign will be one week long. It is known as "Good Will Week." During this "Good Will Week," 1,000 men and women will raise \$40,000 for the various charity organizations of the city. All of these organizations are members of the recently formed organization known as the "Federation for Social Service." All funds go into a central treasury to be in turn divided among the various members of the federation as their individual budget demands.

Some of the workers were out this morning before 8 o'clock. Bustle and "business" pervaded the headquarters of the federation this morning at the Chamber of Commerce. Captains and workers were in to get their pledge cards. Twenty thousand of these have been prepared for use over the city. This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the first day's results will be known. At that time all captains report at headquarters on the number and amount of pledges they have solicited during the day. These reports will be made daily at 4:30 o'clock.

Business men, professional men, club women, ministers, lawyers, doctors, all classes have been enlisted in the work. Some on foot, others in electric, still others in big touring cars, were going about the business of charity.

Barnhart Praises Work.

Workers were given an added inspiration by the reading of a letter from Congressman Barnhart on the work, which follows in part:

"The interesting and business-like method you have adopted to dispense charity in South Bend, when and where charity is needed will no doubt appeal to all public spirited citizens as a most practical course of procedure. In charities, as in everything else, a stitch in time usually saves nine and in many instances a little attention at the right time is the means of helping deserving people to situations where they can help themselves whereas otherwise such might become public dependents for a long time."

"My long experience with State Charities and Corrections has fully convinced me that we save at the expense of the state by the method of putting business system into charity work of your city ought to meet with the hearty commendation and the substantial support of all who have a care for the poor and the needy."

Very respectfully,
HENRY A. BARNHART,
Hold Mass Meeting.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of workers at the high school auditorium, was held Sunday afternoon. The meeting was opened by Mayor Keller, who explained the obligation of the workers to the city and the need for charitable purposes. He called upon Rev. Charles A. Lippincott, who illustrated the need of charity by several instances of poverty in the city.

J. B. Stroh, who has been a champion of charity towards the remaining of manhood in the past, and what can be accomplished with the money raised from this campaign.

The scope of the work of the various organizations that go to make up the Federation for Social Service was outlined by David L. Guilfoyle. He told of the philanthropic work of the city, and the worthiness of their appeal for support by the people.

More Should Give.

William Happel plead for a larger number of contributors. He pointed out the fact that in the past, less than 400 people have supported the 12 charities in the federation, out of an adult population of about 25,000.

The meeting was closed by Rabbi Cronbach, who emphasized the fact that people should be just as willing to give now as they would be in case some awful calamity fell upon the city. "Whether there is a fire, a flood or a famine, he said, a large number hasten to give large amounts to help the victims of the calamity. That they should be equally willing to donate to charity when there is no great stimulus to philanthropy, was his contention."

ST. JOHNS, Mich.—Mrs. Ida Brink was badly cut about the head and shoulders when a high wind tipped one of the chimneys on the Grand Trunk station on her.

GERMAN SHELLS FIRE
ST. MARTIN'S CATHEDRAL;
ATTACKS ARE REPULSED

Terrific Cannonade Directed Against Ypres, Soissons and Rheims Destroys Many Houses, French Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Shells hurled upon Ypres by the German artillery have set fire to the famous cathedral of St. Martin, the noted Halls, or Cloth hall, and numerous houses, according to an official statement issued here this afternoon. It is stated that the Germans are directing their attacks against Ypres, against Soissons and against Rheims.

In the Argonne region three attacks made by the Germans have been repulsed.

The statement adds:

"The day of yesterday was marked by a violent cannonade. The enemy directed his fire particularly upon Ypres where the cathedral bell-tower and numerous houses were set on fire and upon Soissons and upon Rheims."

"In the Argonne the day was very warm. The enemy made three sharp attacks which were repulsed."

"In the Western region and in the Vosges the situation is unchanged."

Fight in "Bloody Angle."

The "bloody angle," that elbow of land bounded by the junction of the Oise and Aisne rivers, has again been the scene of furious fighting in which the allies were on the offensive.

That region marks the point where the German lines lie nearest to Paris and it is also the apex of the German wedge upon French soil.

Heavy French artillery has been bombarding the German trenches north of Soissons and some of the German works have been destroyed. It is likely that the French and the Algerian troops will make an effort to storm the German lines. The cannonade has been carried on to a sufficient length to unnerve the invaders.

Farther to the north, in the vicinity of Ypres, there has also been a recrudescence of activity, despite the near-zero weather which is prevailing in West Flanders. The Germans seem to have made a shift of troops in that vicinity and have resumed their cannonade with great violence.

The sound of firing off the Belgian coast was reported from Dunkirk. This was probably British and French warships, shelling the German positions, but the report stated that the timbre of the firing was such as to indicate that the artillery of one side was being answered by that of the other.

them has been carried on under tremendous difficulties. Rain had turned the roads to deep quagmires and a cold wave had driven down from the North sea. The artillery horses had given out and the traction engines were so heavy that they were stalled in the mud. At some points mile after mile, the artillery crawled forward working night and day over corduroy constructed ahead of the guns.

New Difficulties Arise.

Upon their arrival at the coast fresh difficulties beset the Germans. Driving rainstorms interrupted the work of throwing up defensive works and the British warships off the coast were unable to keep the desultory fire despite the roughness of the water.

Despite the numerous handicaps, however, the invaders were finally rewarded with success and the big guns were in position to open fire. They were immediately turned upon the warships, having the advantage in carrying power and stationary bases, the German guns were able to drive off some of the ships.

A small detachment of German officers, who had been captured in the fighting near the Belgian frontier, passed through Paris last week. The French troops who were guarding the captives said that the Germans had told them that the Kaiser recently spent four days at Roulers. Although he wore the uniform of a second lieutenant of cavalry, to disguise himself, his presence easily became known to the troops. The Kaiser visited the trenches and inspected the positions of artillery behind the lines. He addressed a communication to the British commander and his staff. The German officer said that the Kaiser urged them to the most supreme efforts in this undertaking.

Your Kaiser, and fatherland demands that you conclude the war.

An official telegram from Fumes gives the following details of the latest German bombardment of Ypres:

"In the dusk of Saturday a German aviator made a daring flight over the outer line of the British forces before Ypres and despite the terrific fire which was directed against his Taube machine, continued his mission of reconnaissance until he was chased away by a British aviator whose machine carried a light rapid fire gun."

Expected Cannonade.

The British expected a cannonade to follow at once but the night passed quietly until daybreak when a violent bombardment broke out all along the German lines. Shells began falling into Ypres from the south and the north and it was evident at once that the invaders had determined upon a vigorous concentrated cannonade.

The first shells fell in the Plaine D'Amour, north of the town, and along the Major Gracht, south of the town, and exploded harmlessly in the deep mud. Very soon, however, it was evident that the German guns were feeling for a particular mark. Shrapnel began falling in the Rue De Lille and the Grand Place with disconcerting regularity. Then it was made plain that the Germans, believing that the British command and staff were occupying the town hall, were concentrating their fire in that direction. The town hall is flanked by the cathedral of St. Martin and the Cloth hall, the most famous edifice in Belgium, while across the grand place lies the Episcopal college. Just a block to the north of it on the Rue D'Amour lies the palace of justice.

"The German command, all through Sunday, kept dropping their shells among these beautiful and historic buildings, and by dusk the town hall was a sinister monument of ruin."

MISCHLER FIRED;
STICKLEY DRAWS
HOT REPRIMAND

Board of Safety Calls All Directing Officers of Police Force to Secret Family Conference to "Tighten Up."

Patrolman Ora C. Mischler, a member of the local police force since last April, was summarily dismissed from service at a special meeting of the board of public safety Monday morning. In what the board termed a flagrant violation of police department rules, Mischler admitted he had drunk intoxicating liquor while on duty, and having fallen asleep from its effects, had missed "pulling" two of his regular boxes.

At the same time Sgt. John Stickley was given a reprimand and warned always to report cases similar to the one involving Mischler to Chief of Police Kerr.

The charge against Stickley was the indirect cause of a meeting of the board of public safety at 3 o'clock at which members of the board of public safety will meet with all officers above the rank of patrolman in an effort to "tighten up" and arrange a system whereby all existing "bad" conditions will be straightened and brought before the attention of the board and the police department.

Stickley Cross Examined.

Stickley was questioned closely concerning alleged "resorts" and houses of ill fame which are said to exist in the district over which he has supervision through the night hours. All territory west of Lafayette st. and the officers who have beats in that section of the city are under the control of Sgt. Stickley. It was said by J. A. Hilberd of the board of safety that as far as he knew the resorts at present in the city existed in that part of the city.

"Is it true, sergeant, that there is a house in your district which harbors eight young girls?" asked Mr. Hilberd of Stickley.

"Not that I know of," answered Stickley. "As far as I know there is no such place."

"Is it true that there are houses of ill fame in the west side?" he was asked.

"There is not a house of ill fame in the west side," replied the sergeant. "At least as far as I know there isn't."

"Last Wednesday night," said Pres't Augustine, "something happened in a resort in your district which cost the life of one man. What do you know about that place?" Pres't Augustine referred to the Clarke murder on N. Walnut st.

Says Place Was Quiet.

"That place has always been quiet," declared Stickley. "Nothing ever happened there that would cause one to suspect that there was anything wrong. I never saw any one go in there and I never saw any one come out. Cora Mann had lived there three weeks, moving there from Lafayette st. My men never told me of things that had happened there. If it was a house of ill fame I did not know it."

You know that you are to report all such places you discover to the police department and to this body, do you not?" asked Augustine.

"Yes, and I have done so and will continue to do so," was the reply.

Mischler was represented in case by Atty. F. O. Jellison. A. H. Heller, Mandel Altfield, the boy who was alleged to have sold Mischler the liquor, Frank Easch and Inspector Richie, of the Chicago, South Bend and Northern Indiana Railway Co. were witnesses from whom statements relative to the character and trustworthiness of Mischler were heard.

In the charge, which were filed by Chief Kerr, Mischler was accused of entering the Altfelt wholesale liquor house and produced brandy. From there he is alleged to have entered the Chicago, South Bend and Northern Indiana Railway Co. and to have slept for two hours, failing to pull two boxes. He pleaded guilty to all the charges and to that of making a false report of his activities.

"It is the safety of South Bend that was at stake while you were asleep," said Pres't Augustine in setting forth the board's attitude in the matter. "We have decided to dismiss you from the service at once."

The meeting of Tuesday afternoon was referred to by Pres't Augustine as a "family conference." The meeting, explained the president, would be held behind closed doors. Just what is to come up for discussion was rather vague, with the exception that certain rules and regulations concerning the promptness of filing reports will be before the board's attention.

British Aviators Fail in
Attack on Airship Works

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—By wireless—It was officially admitted here today that English aviators had made an attack on the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen. The following statement was given out by the official German news bureau:

"A special from Basle, says a dispatch reported that the English aviators who failed in their attack on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen flew over Swiss territory."

This is declared here to constitute a violation of Swiss neutrality.

VIENNA, Nov. 23.—(Via Berlin and Amsterdam)—It is officially announced here that the Austro-German armies in Poland are steadily gaining ground, having driven all the Russians south of the Sarniawa river back across that stream with heavy losses, and that the Austrian successes in Serbia continue.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Defeat of a French column and the slaughter of thirty-three officers and six hundred soldiers by Moroccan tribesmen is reported in a dispatch to the Imparcial from its Tangier correspondent.

ATHENS, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that a large force of Turkish troops, transferred from Adrianople to Trebizond, Asia Minor, sacked all the shops of the Christians in the latter town and killed three Christians.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—(Via Wireless)—The following official report from the German general staff was received here today:

"On the 22nd, the situation in the western theater of war was unchanged. In Poland the fighting for victory is still going on. The struggle south of Plock, in the region of Lodz and near Czesochowa continued."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—(Via Berlin and Amsterdam)—According to an official announcement made here Turkish troops have reached the Suez canal and fighting is going on between the Ottoman and British forces between Katata and Teatebe, 30 kilometers (18.6 miles east of the canal near Kantaza.)

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—(Via Amsterdam)—Steadily pressing forward south of the Weichsel (Vistula) river, the German forces in Russian Poland have captured the three towns of Lowicz, Debski and Rezzazlow, according to a semi-official dispatch received here from the front early today.

DISEASE BREAKS
OUT AGAIN; SHUT
DOWN QUARANTINE

Foot and Mouth Scourge Found in Olive Township Herd Monday Results in Abrogating Privileges.

Quarantine privileges enjoyed by the southern part of Olive and Warren townships were suddenly curtailed Monday when it was discovered that the hoof and mouth disease had again broken out. Monday morning Dr. McClure, federal inspector, located at New Carlisle, found the disease in a virulent form on the farm of Thomas Rozwarski, near the Division st. road in Olive township. The disease was discovered in a herd of eight cattle, six of which were in a bad state.

When this was discovered and reported to County Agent Bordner he immediately issued a ban on privileges granted last week. All farms in Warren and Olive townships south of the Division st. road are included. Any corn shredding in that vicinity must be stopped and any permits that were issued to parties within three miles of the Thomas Rozwarski farm are cancelled. No hides are to be moved from the district mentioned.

Permission to sell hides was given this morning in a letter from the state veterinarian provided the purchaser observe the following conditions: He must provide himself with a tank or barrel containing a solution of one part of bichloride of mercury (poison) to 1,000 parts of water into which solution hides and skins must be dipped for five minutes.

The hides and skins must be left in the bichloride of mercury solution for 16 minutes after which they can be removed. The dipping must be done immediately after the hides and skins are purchased and in the presence of the party or parties who have sold the hides and skins.

COSSACKS CHARGE
GERMANS' GUNS;
GUMBINNEN FALLS

Armies Locked in Sanguinary Conflict Along Entire Front in Poland—Prussian Rail Center Menaced.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—While Russian and German armies are locked in a sanguinary conflict along the entire front in Poland the czar's troops are continuing their strong offensive in East Prussia. The Army Messenger today announced the capture of Gumbinnen, after a hot fight in which cossacks rode down the German gunners and captured the batteries which were inflicting heavy losses on the Russian troops.

The stubborn nature of the German defense in East Prussia is shown by the fact that it took the Russian troops 11 days to cover the 15 miles between Gumbinnen and Stallupoenen. The capture of Gumbinnen required five more days, in which desperate fighting took place.

The Army Messenger gives this description of the capture of Gumbinnen which is 65 miles east southeast of Koenigsberg:

"The Germans had strongly entrenched themselves at Gumbinnen after obstinately resisting our advance to that point. Their batteries inflicted heavy losses upon our troops as they advanced. On three successive days our soldiers made direct assaults upon the enemy's positions, only to be driven back. The fourth day was devoted to a heavy bombardment from our artillery, heavy guns having been brought up."

Cossacks Charge Guns.

"On the fifth day after our artillery had driven the Germans from their line of trenches the cossacks made a daring charge and rode down the enemy's gunners. The German batteries on the east and south side of Gumbinnen were all captured and then we occupied the town itself, the enemy retiring toward Interburg. Our troops are in pursuit."

The capture of Gumbinnen is important because it opens the way for the advance on Interburg, which is the chief railroad center of East Prussia. From Interburg three roads run north, three south, one east and one west. The western line runs direct to Koenigsberg, and that fortress is probably the objective of the Russian troops in this region.

Town Partly Destroyed.

Gumbinnen, which was formerly a flourishing little town of 15,000 people, was partially destroyed by the Russian bombardment, and many civilians are said to have been killed.

The absence of news from the front in Poland continues. An official announcement that Russian troops have reached Neumandez, 50 miles southeast of Cracow, indicates that the advance directly westward from Tarnow has been checked temporarily by the Austrians and the czar's troops, probably by cossacks, are making a wide flank movement against the right wing of the Austro-German forces.

The heavy snow storms in the Carpathian mountains must be impeding the Russian movement to great extent. A steady advance in this region, however, would compel the Austrians to withdraw part of their forces on the Tarnow-Cracow line.

B.M. COX ARRESTED ON
FEE 2 MORE SHIPS
EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE
LOST IN LAKE STORM

South Michigan St. Piano Dealer Indicted for Alleged Theft of \$2,031.21.

Boyd M. Cox, proprietor of the B. M. Cox piano house, 318 S. Michigan st., was arrested on an indictment charging him with the embezzlement of \$2,031.21. He was released under \$1,000 bond set by Judge Funk of the circuit court. Arraignment of Cox will probably be soon before Judge Funk.

The charges against Cox are brought by the Jesse French & Sons Piano Co., at Newcaste, Ind. It is alleged that the embezzlement was carried on by the defendant while agent for the company during a period of one year ending last summer. Cox, during that period, was buying from the plaintiffs on commission. He is still in business on S. Michigan st., as agent for various piano companies.

Vessels Pounded by Waves in Superior Are Now Week Overdue.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 23.—With Lake Superior lashed to fury by a strong northwest wind, and snow blinding the sailors, the worst is feared today for the ships Niko and Nipigon, which are a week overdue.

Of the 12 bodies from the steamer Curtis, and the barks Peterson and Martin, which were last week, 10 have been identified. The identity of the two women drowned remains a mystery.

Capt. J. P. Jennings of the Curtis, who lived in Detroit, and Engineer Glen Campbell were among the dead.

Charles Nelson, a sailor, and Campbell died from exposure, crawling four miles in the storm to Grand Marais.

WIDOW ASKS A PROBE

Says She Found Finger Marks on Husband's Throat.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 23.—The widow of Charles McConnell, who died Saturday at the Bartonville Hospital for the insane, has demanded an investigation charging that she found finger marks upon his throat. Her suspicions were confirmed by a statement of a rational inmate who it is said told her that McConnell had been misused by guards.

FISH BRINGS BACK
GREAT ORDER FOR
STUDEBAKER CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Returning from England, Pres't Fish of the Studebaker corporation of Detroit and South Bend has brought back British orders for wagons, sleds, harness and other supplies to the value of \$15,000,000.

CHAPLIN DIES SUDDENLY

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Elimination of the hoof and mouth disease from Illinois before the close of the present week was the prediction made today by State Veterinarian O. E. Dyson.

"There are practically only 29 herds of infected cattle now remaining within the state," said Dr. Dyson, "and these are being rapidly appraised and slaughtered."

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Louis E. Chaplin, a newspaper man with a wire acquaintance throughout Illinois, died suddenly early today at his residence, 5536 Winthrop av. Mr. Chaplin was operated upon Sunday for an abscess on the tonsils. This morning he was seized with strangulation and in a few minutes he breathed his last. Mr. Chaplin was born in Warsaw, Ind., and came to Chicago from Indianapolis.

BUILDERS OPEN MEETING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 23.—The building trades department, one of the four big auxiliary divisions of the American Federation of Labor, opened its convention here this morning with Pres't Thomas Williams of Pittsburgh in the chair. There were about 60 delegates in attendance. Jurisdictional disputes will form the chief subjects for discussion. The application of the bolshewiki for affiliation with the department and the protests of the plasterers against the carpenters for an alleged encroachment upon their work, will take up most of the time of the delegates.

UNITED STATES
TROOPS EMBARK
FROM VERA CRUZ

Soldiers and Marines Numbering 6,000 Board Transports for Home After Nearly Six Months' Occupation of Port.

VILLA GIVES GUARANTEE
OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Convention Toops Who Violate Stringent Rules Will be Shot—Sharp Fighting Takes Place at Guadalajara.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Any soldier of the army of the Aguila (Eagle) convention who shall molest a woman or steal any property during the occupation of Mexico City, will be shot, under an order issued by Gen. Villa and reported to the state department today by Special Agent Carothers. This was Gen. Villa's guarantee of safety to non-combatants and foreigners, as announced at the state department by Acting Sec'y of State Lansing.

SAN LOUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Nov. 23.—Sharp fighting between the Carranzistas garrison at Guadalajara and the convention's forces under Gen. Felipe Angeles is reported to have been in progress at that city, the capital of Jalisco, last night.

Latest information received here states that Gen. Angeles expected to capture the city within a few hours. As he was well equipped with artillery it is probable that Guadalajara is already fallen.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 23.—The embarkation of 6,000 American troops upon eight transports began early today and it is expected that by the middle of the afternoon the evacuation of Vera Cruz will be complete. Gen. Candido Aguilar and several thousand Carranza troops are waiting a few miles west of Vera Cruz to occupy the city as soon as all the American soldiers have embarked.

The embarkation of the troops of Gen. Funston proceeded with machine-like regularity. Their departure was vastly different from the entrance of the naval forces on April 30. On that day and on the day following the American sailors and marines were attacked by Mexican "snipers," whose shots cost the lives of more than a score of Uncle Sam's boys.

Today the departure of the Americans was mourned by thousands of Mexicans as a calamity. Many would have liked to see the United States soldiers kept there until peace is established throughout the republic.

Warships Remain.

The departure of the American troops does not mean that various Mexican factions will be allowed to punish the residents of Vera Cruz for submitting to American rule, however. United States warships are lying in the harbor and they will remain to be handy in case a conflict arises. It is evidently the intention of Gen. Carranza to make Vera Cruz his capital and this may result in the evacuation of the United States troops. In case this happens the growing guns of the American warships will tend to conserve the peace in the city that has been in the hands of the Americans for more than five and a half months.

Dawn today found the eight army transports and auxiliary transports with steam up waiting to take off the American forces. The ships included the army vessels, McClellan, Kilpatrick and Sumner, and the steamers City of Macon, City of Denver, San Marcos, Kansasan and Christobel.

The three army transports designated to carry the regular troops. The City of Denver, City of Macon and San Marcos had as their passengers the big marine detachment that has been held here and the Kansasan was selected to carry the horses of the cavalry and artillery forces.

Vera Cruz was awake all night. The soldiers completed their preparations for departure yesterday and the evening was given up to farewells.

No Hitch in Proceedings.

Gen. Funston established his headquarters on board the transport Christobel, and the organization of his command began yesterday. Everything progressed smoothly, and in accordance with previous arrangements. As the Americans evacuated an outpost the constitutionalist soldiers moved forward to carry the line. A train which left Vera Cruz early in the morning returned with the information that 18 troop trains, carrying about 8,000 Mexicans, had been seen a few miles beyond the line occupied by the American outposts, moving slowly towards the city.

FUNSTON LIKELY TO TAKE
UP HIS POST IN CHICAGO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Sec'y of War Garrison announced today that Gen. Funston had notified him that all the American soldiers and marines at Vera Cruz would be embarked at noon and would sail immediately for the United States.

The marines were to take separate transports for Philadelphia while the soldiers were to go to Texas City and Galveston.

The money received at the custom houses by the Americans, which amounts to more than a million dollars, is being brought to Galveston and will be held by the war department.